AS THE BUN'S.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1885.

Amusements To-day. Anndemy of Muster-Concert. S.F. M.

Digen Opera Messee-Adonts. S.F. M.

Cochan-Polly, S.F. M.

Daty's The atro-Denies. 2:18 P. M.

Edon Mussee-Tableaux in Wax, Sc. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Grand Opera Wessee-Siberia. 2 and S.F. M.

Resolve & Minit's-Lien. 2 and S.F. M.

Lycoum Theatro-Datolar. 2:20 P. M. Indiana Square Theater Sesied Instructions. 1:35 P. 1 Annual Cristo, 1 and 1 P. H.

Phospie's Thendre—Acres the Control. 2 and 2 P. M.
Pospie's Thendre—Acres the Control. 2 and 2 P. M.
Sins Thendre—Bon. 2 P. M.
Thalla Thendre—Der Prigrediger, 2 P. M.
Tany Pastor y Thendre—The Corner Greety, 2 P. M.
Union Equator Thendre—The Rick Husser, 2 P. M.
Wallands to Thendre—The Rick Husser, 3 P. M.
Machands Thendre—Humpty Pumpty, 2 and 3 P. M.
Sich Aronno Thendre—We, Ue & Co. 2 and 5 P. M.

The recall of Sir Peter Lumspen and Col. TRWART, while Gen. KOMAROFF remains a Penjdeh at the head of his command, is th atest singular outcome of Mr. GLADSTONE'S olicy. The explanation afforded last evening in the House of Commons, that Sir PETER'S recall was for purposes of consultation, and that he himself had suggested it is plausible; but it can hardly be that if no graver occasion for his recall existed the Government would have taken a step so open to disagreeable and embarrassing mis struction.

The sudden change of front on the part of the British Ministry immediately that the vote of credit was passed, and when no apparent modification had been made in Rus ala's pretensions, is difficult to understand It is un-English, to say the least of it; and it is not explained in any degree by the alleged negotiations which have been since reported, or by the character of the proposed arbitration. It is made more obscure by Lord GRANVILLE'S proposition yesterday to the Russian Ambassador that guarantee should be forthcoming that Russia would make no advance upon Herat, and that she bould recognize England's protectorate over Afghanistan-a proposition which implies the gravest uncertainties as to the situation and makes it seem natural enough that neither country has in the least abated its preparations for war.

#### Democrats Told to Go Home.

Thirty-two years ago FRANK PIERCE be same President. He was the last Democratic President but one till this present year. The Whigs having been in power for the four years previous to PIERCE, there was a great gathering of Democrats at Washington to get the offices which they felt sure were to be taken from the defeated Whigs.

Mr. MARCY, the new Secretary of State, and one of the longest-headed men that ever belonged to a Cabinet, soon filled the important places in his department with genuine Democrate of marked ability. There was no nonsense about WILLIAM L. MARCY.

The new Attorney-General, who stood very near to PIERCE, was that nondescript politician, CALEB CUSHING. He was a sort of premonitory Mugwump. He told those at the capital who were looking after offices that it was the wish of the President that they should go home, and that if they were wanted he would send for them. Well, a good many of them went home. They went further. They went to the National Convention of 1856, when PIERCE was a candidate for renomination, and they froze to him till his vote sunk to four and a half, when he disappeared. Not so with Cushing. When

the tide turned he became a Republican. These are historical facts that will bear

## The Army of the Potomac.

To-day the Society of the Army of the Po tomac, which was founded in this city in July, 1869, holds its sixteenth annual reunion in Baltimore. During the last six years it has assembled successively in Albany, Burlington, Hartford, Detroit, Washington, and Brooklyn, according to its custom of visiting, one after another, the many localities from which the ranks of the army were recruited. Baltimore claimed this year's meeting in conformity with this practice. Mary land sent troops to the Army of the Potomac as well as to the Army of Northern Virginia. This fact, however, is not the most signifi-

cant one connected with the present gather-

ing. The thought uppermost in many minds no doubt, is that Baltimore was the scene of the first deadly conflict of the civil war, for during the bombardment of Fort Sumter no one had been killed on either side. Perhaps among the veterans who meet at Baltimore to-day there may be some survivors of those four companies of the Sixth Massachusetts who, under Capt. FOLLANSBEE, on the 19th of April, twenty-four years ago, fought their way through the city, leaving their dead and wounded as the first of a host of victims destined for sacrifice in a prolonged struggle. A few hundred unarmed Pennsylvania troops deserve the credit of having reached Washington the day before, and many a far more effective regiment marched to the national capital as months and years went on; nevertheless, the Sixth Massachusetts passes into history with a double renown all its own, as the first armed and equipped organization of citizen soldiers to respond at Washington to President Lincoln's call, and as the first also to yield the lives of its men in combat The fight in the streets of Baitimore, though a petty affair compared with the Murfreesporce and Gettysburgs yet to come, holds its place in our annals as firmly as Lexington whose anniversary it bloodily celebrated.

While these scenes of a former day are inevitably brought to mind, it may be said with truth that their memory, though sad, is no longer bitter. Northern and Southern liers now stroll together over their old battlefields, in a common search for landmarks and memeutos of their strife, or fight their campaigns again without animosity in the pages of the same newspapers and magazines. It is said that many sur vivors of the Army of Northern Virginia have arranged to go from Richmond to Baltimore during the present reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; and no doubt these Confederate veterans will receive a hearty welcome from their Northern countrymen.

The reunions of this society are not likely to lose in interest as long as there are sur vivors enough to make a general festal meet ing possible. The Army of the Potomac was not only the oldest and largest of the great Union armies, but it passed through a most trying experience before its work was accom plished. After the soldiers of the West had triumphantly performed their first task of respening the Mississippi, and had pierced the Confederacy in many directions, the Army of the Potomac, having endured great hardships and sacrifices, found itself with all its work apparently still before it. After three years of flores fighting, it still lay on the Rapidan, with its enemy strong and confident in its front. While the Western armies continued foot-loose as before and free to select in their ample territory alternate lines of operation, the Army of the Potemae remained nampered with the condi-

tion originally imposed upon it, of securing at all hazards the safety of the national cap ital, while at the same time operating seize the capital of the Confederacy and to

destroy the army that covered it. Nevertheless, out of its checkered and often disheartening experience, the Army of the Potomac drew imperishable fame for an unflinching endurance which was at length rewarded. Doubtless the memory of great hardships and disappointments bravely borns together is a cohesive power as strong in comradeship as that of constant triumphs.

### No Present Occasion for Anxiety.

We are approaching the season to which very many people have looked forward with dread, fearing that it would bring to us a pestilence of cholera; and yet New York is more than usually healthy, and the cases of infectious diseases are remarkably few Last week the number of deaths was below the average, and the month of May is likely to show a low rate of mortality throughou

A like condition as to health seems to exist throughout Europe, with the exception of a portion of Spain, where a comparatively small number of cases of what appears to be a mild form of cholera have occurred. The Mediterranean cities which were visited by the pestilence last summer and autumn, are now free from the dreaded malady, and Pari exhibits no alarm in regard to it, statistics showing that the epidemic of November and December was far from severe, and affected only a few districts of the city. The mortality caused by cholers was less than half that from typhold fever during the same period, and the quarters which suffered most from the one were precisely thos where the other disease did its worst work

namely, the most insalubrious districts. We do not find that in London the proba bility of a cholera epidemic this year is at all a subject of popular discussion, and the medical societies occupy themselves only with abstruse examinations of opposing theories concerning the origin and propaga tion of the disease. Meanwhile the death rate of the city is below the average of past years and contagious diseases are fewer.

The anxiety as to the coming of cholera which is inducing many of the inhabitants of New York to make arrangements for an early flight from town, does not seem to exist in any European capital; and yet if cholers is brought here it must come from over the ocean, and only when a dangerous epidemic occurs in Europe will there be any occasion for alarm here. Even then the incessan watch of the Quarantine officers could hardly fall to keen the disease out of the city when the Health Department stands ready to deal at once with any cases that might escape

vigilance in the harbor. In point of cleanliness the city is undeniably in a better condition than usually at the approach of the warm season, and the health inspections were never before so thorough as they are now. Volunteer san itarians are aiding the Health Department n its work of examination, and every office in its employ is stimulated by observation and criticism to the exact performance of his duty. Societies and individuals are crowd ing the department with complaints of violations of sanitary laws in all quarters of the town, and even if it was ever disposed to negligence, it would now be on the alert to ward off pestilence.

But of course we hear more about squalo and filth and overcrowding than in ordinary years. Sights to which the official inspectors have been accustomed, or to which they have been hardened by long experience, shock in expressibly the novices who are now assist ing in the work of sanitary examination and improvement. They are filled with horror and wonder that such misery and such dis regard of the laws of health should be possible in New York. The process of amelloration seems to them to be tediously slow in its working, and so undoubtedly it is: but the sanitary regulation of a great city is a gigantic undertaking, and it must encounter throughout the hostility of those who love dirt, who are too poor to live in houses whose rents are increased because of alterations to satisfy the health authorities, and of those who kick against paying for improvements, fearing that they may get no adequate return for the expenditure. In order to enforce sanitary measures you must oppose individual freedom with regard to the ordinary habits o

life, and that is always a tremendous task But every year the city is in a better san itary condition, despite its rapid increase in population, though it cannot be denied that the improvement is sometimes effected at the cost of hardship to individuals who are too poor to pay the greater rents which fol low upon obedience by landlords to the com mands of the Health Board. Driven from the improved tenement houses the miser ably poor hunt for those which are mean enough to take them in at such prices as they

can afford. As to cholera, at the beginning of May there is no sign that the Health Depart ment will be justified in drawing on the extraordinary appropriation which has been set aside for its use in case the pestilence should actually come here.

## Did Gladstone Ever Mean to Fight?

If, instead of wasting time in attempting to construe Mr. GLADSTONE'S Delphic outgivings, we fix our eyes upon the isets that represent the net outcome of the recent crisis, we may perhaps detect the motive which has all along inspired the action of the British Government. May it not be that the Cabinet whose position three months ago seeme desperate, has managed to shape events to its private and partisan advantage, while by conceding everything to Russia in the Af ghan boundary dispute it has sacrificed grave public interests and exposed the British nation to ridicule in Europe and to disrespect in India?

The result of all the clamor about Musco vite aggression, and about the duty of resist ance incumbent upon England, is that the Rus sians seem to be firmly planted in Afghanis tan, whereas the British are scuttling out of the Soudan. The haiting course which Mr. GLADSTONE pursued last year showed how unwelcome to him was the task of rescuing Gordon and the besieged Egyptian garrisons, and after GORDON was slain and Khar toum had fallen, the necessity of furthe action to retrieve British prestige was doubly odious. Yet there was apparently no way of escape from a galling responsibility, and he only avoided censure for the miscar riage of the Wolseley campaign by a distinct pledge that the advance from Korti against Khartoum should be renewed in the autumn, and that meanwhile Gen. GRAHAM would put down OSMAN DIGMA and construct a railway from Suakim to Berber. The distasteful work thus promised was begun, and proved so onerous that a considerable part

The sudden starm excited in England by the Russian encroachments on the Afghan frontier was a singularly lucky incident for a Minister then at his wit's end for an excuse to shirk obnoxious obligations incurred in the Nile country. Time will show whether his enciples are justified in imputing to Mr.

of the large credit asked for on the protence

of safe-guarding England's interests in Asia

s really needed to provide for past expendi

ure in the Soudan business.

GLADSTONE a deliberate intention of aggre vating a panic, under cover of which he might extricate himself from the Soudan, while at the same time he was determined to escape a war with Russia, no matter at what cost Time will show, because, if England is not to be obliged to fight in Asia after all, why should not the recall of GRAHAM'S soldiers from Suakim and Wolseley's from Dongol be countermanded? Why should not the Government be held to its pledges with respect to the Nile region, if all its loud talk about the paramount duty of protecting Herat is to go for nothing? We may b sure that all these questions will be presse upon the Ministry before the present session of Parliament is ended, and if there shall b reason to believe that the Afghan difficulty has been used as a scarecrow with no other object than to enable Mr. GLADSTONE to allp out of the Soudan, there may yet be a bitter reckoning for the Grand Old Man.

### Political Twaddle.

Our valued contemporary, the Memphia Appeal, seems to be in some doubt as to the political future. "Can the better element o the Democratic party," it asks, "make success of the election of Mr. CLEVELAND He is looking to that element for countenance and aid. He must have that aid, or the Dem

crats are gone beyond hope of resurrection. What is the better element of the Demo eratic party? And is this better element to be pitted against the worser element? Is the worser element to be put down and sent into outer darkness, and is the better element to bave things entirely its own way? What then, is the Democracy to do for the voters who are driven off?

We suppose that the better element con sists of those who wear good coats and kid gloves and fare sumptuously every day, and never go to primary elections or any elec tions at all oftener than once in four years If this be what is meant, our Memphis friend is talking most dreary twaddle.

For our part, we have more faith in a Den ocrat whose hand is hard with labor, and whose heart is honest and true to his principles, than in a thousand fancy politician who never go to the polls at all except, per haps, when a President is to be chosen.

The masses are sound and true, but the sc called better element is very often nothing but a delusion and a humbug.

## Wisconsin's Spitfire.

It would not be strange if many Democrate should view with a grim acquiescence the trials of that spiteful and rattish little crea ture of Wisconsin, known as Gen. Bragg.

Brago had a day, in the last Democratic National Convention in Chicago. It was when he assumed himself to be selected by the CLEVELAND forces to spit his ani mosity at the opposing delegates. His temper was directed chiefly against the now erful but suppressed minority in the delega tion from New York. After they had struggled uselessly against the iron-handed uni rule, Brage got up, and, feeling himself to be on the very top of the CLEVELAND wave and about to roll over upon the helpless dis senters, deliberately hissed at them with a mean and puny sort of savagery, "We love him for the enemies he has made!"

The enemies referred to in this case were the representatives of nearly one hundred thousand of the most unflinching and faith ful Democrats in the State of New York BRAGG, at that time, pleased a good many CLEVELAND men; but it would have been advantageous for the Democratic party if he had been summarily turned out of th Convention hall. If that had been done, Mr. CLEVELAND'S vote in New York would probably have been larger than it was.

Now it appears that BRAGG wants to have a friend appointed as Postmaster, and th Postmaster-General has so far refused to gratify him. As BRAGG probably did as much to injure the Democracy as such a creature could do, nobody would be very sorry if hi failure in this attempt should be permanent

If THOMAS B. ASTEN is reappointed as Con missioner of Taxes and Assessments, it will save to the taxpayers of this city from one to tico mil lions of dollars yearly, to say the least,

Gen. IRWIN McDowell dled yeste San Francisco, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. For some two years he has been an invalid, and during the last few weeks his de billty has been extreme, so that his demise has been constantly expected. He was an intelligent and accomplished man, a gentleman and a soldier of spotless honor and unimpeachable patriotism. His best known service was the command of the Union army at the battle of Bull Run; and had he succeeded there, he would undoubtedly have played a great part in the affairs of this country. But while fate was against him in that contest, it cannot truth fully be said that the calamity of the day was due to him. He served creditably throughou the civil war, but he was not again intrusted with an important independent command After the contest was over he commanded in various departments, here in New York, in the bouth, and on the Pacific, until he was retired from active service in 1882. Since then he has resided in San Francisco, where his admirable social qualities made him a universal favorite

We conclude from various signs and rumore that Mr. WILLIAM M. Ivins is about to be appointed Chamberlain by the Mayor. We should say that it would be a very suitable appolatment. Mr. Ivins is able, just, trustworthy, and a thorough Democrat. He has been intimately associated with Mr. GRACE, so that if is about; and when done it will be right.

Should Mr. Lowell be made a professor of the English language and literature at Ox-ford, Englishmen would be pretty effectually estopped from questioning the competence of their American cousins to use their common

An American teaching English to English men would be a delicious spectacle.

Notwithstanding all the talk, there will be no extra session of Congress. The first Mon day in December is the regular time.

A committee headed by Lord Mayor O'Cox NOR of Dublin has issued an appeal to the Irish people at home and abroad for the means of raising a suitable monument to the late Dr CAHILL. No doubt many Irishmen in this country will respond to this appeal. Contribution may be forwarded to Lord Mayor O'CONNOR.

We notice with great and friendly interest that Mr. WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, the proprietor of the Philadelphia Record, who has lately been recording with such praiseworthy satisfaction the generous performances of his Holstein com also owns a first-rate trotting horse. "Mr. BAIR" says the Philadelphia Times, a magnani-mous rival of the Record, "has a good string of fast horses at Belmont Park, near Philadel phia, among the most promising of which is WILLIAM M. SINGERLY'S brown golding Me-Leod, with a record of 2:214." The only exception to be taken to this fact is that Barn ha the horse instead of SINGERLY. While at Bel mont Park McLeod can be of no use to his owner. SINGERLY should drive himself.

But perhaps Mr. SINGERLY keeps his trotte in a jockey's hands in the hope of finally seeing him beat the record of Maud S., 2:09%. That mare is also in Bate's keeping. If such be Brother SINGERLY's ambition, we congratulate him, and are pleased to observe that in spite of his aiready fast record. McLeod is still "promising." But Maud S. is a long way aboad. Still, even if Brother Stronger should finelly

as the festest trotter as well as the best Holstein cow, we must remind him that the most truly valuable of all animals for men in his profession can be only his in an inferior quality. He can never get an office cat as good as Two Section 19

We have always thought well of CARTER

Harrison, but now we fear that we must give him up. He has brought a lot of libel suits

against various newspapers of Chicago. This

is a mistake; and he will gain nothing. No

solid public man will have a contest with any

important newspaper for an hour after ele

If it be true, as newspapers of North Caro

line allege, that Governor Janvis, recently ap

pointed Minister to Brazil, has accepted a free

passage for himself and family in one of John

BOACH's steamers to Rio de Janeiro, he has made aserious mistake, which cannot be too

soon corrected. The Democratic party has constantly condemned the practice of Repub-

tion. CARTER had better call off his dogs.

## THE PRESIDENT RULES.

r. Rondricks - Former Vice-Presidents Ges. Taylor and his Surroundings-Mr Cleveland Stornly Asserts his Authority.

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Mr. Hendricks has seen persevering and faithful in endeavors to serve his Democratic friends in Indiana, b without any great degree of success thus far. Vice-Presidents, as a rule, have not for many years exercised much power at Washington The Prosident for the time being does not loc with more favor on his possible successor than

with more favor on his possible successor than a king does on the heir apparent, who is waiting to occupy the throne.

When Gen. Taylor was elected President, the original plan was to treat Mr. Fillmore on the footing of a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Sew-ard entered the Senate contemporaneously with the advent of the Taylor Administration, and although he had much prejudice to confront, him long to keep Mr. Fillmore within the limit of the Vice-Presidential nonentity.

Gen. Taylor, in his plain and honest way,
never claimed much influence with his own Ad-

lican officials, who received presents and other favore to influence their action. Presiden ministration. An amusing instance of his in-CLEVELAND has very properly and decidedly set his face against it also, in a way to rebuke the genuous frankness may be mentioned to show the pure simplicity of his character. There gift bearers.

JOHN BOACH is seeking a subsidy for a steam ship line to Brazil, which Congress has refused to grant. He solicits all possible influence to aid that job, and the endorsement of the Amer-

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENIION.

How the Belegates from the Assembly Dis-

tricts Will be Apportioned.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5 .- Under a resolution

dopted by the Republican State Convention in

tions was fixed at one from each Assembly dis-

trict and one additional for every 1,500 votes

or fraction thereof over 750 cast for the Repub-

A BIT OF LONDON GOSSIP.

An Interesting Linking of the Names of Mary

LONDON, May 5 .- Miss Mary Anderson was

entertained at luncheon to-day by Lord and

Lady Granville at their town house in Carlton

House Terrace. Among the company were

Lord and Lady Spencer and Lord Hartington,

the Secretary for War. The gossips are suggesting that the latter and Miss Anderson are splendidly matched. He is not yet 52, and will

The Freedom of Worship Bul as Viewed in

From the London Tablet.

the debate in the Senate of the State of New York upon

the Freedom of Worship bill. We fancy many of our

readers will rub their eyes with a sort of incredulous wonder as they read the object of the measure. It is

nothing more nor less than to secure to Catholic priests

mentary justice. That freedom was won so long ago in England that we have almost forgotten that we were once in the same plight as the Catholics of America at

the present time. Our latest struggle has been to get

formatory altogether. However, the energy with which

the Catholic Union of New York has fought the battle of

until now at last the goal of their efforts is in sight.

As Anti-Monopolist With a Pass.

FRANKFORT, N. Y., May 5,-In the West Shore

Hon. Lewis B. Sherman is lost. If presented for passage, take up, collect full fare, and return to this office."

Sherman is the Democratic Workingmen's Anti-Monop-

oly Assemblyman from the Second Oneida district. Car

The President and Mr. Smith.

From the Albany Express.

Rain at the Grand Control Station.

To the Editor Of The Sun-Sir: The most disagreeable place in this city during a rain storm is at the entrance to that part of the Grand Central Depot occupied by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Raifrond. There is a little shed overhanging the sidewalk for about one-quarter of the depot fronting on Forty-second street, but all the rest of it is open to any storm that comes, and is therefore we find disagreeable. What excues is there for this neglect of the people's comfort and health? As I understand it. the New Haven road is earning 12 or 15 per cent. and paying regular dividends of 10 per cent. on its stock. Why should it not be compelied to furnish dry ingress and agress to its terminal station in this city? The expenditure of a few hundred doilars for the extension of the shed would do the business.

The Salvador and Guatemala Battle.

A curjous feature of the fight at Chalchuapa is the great disparity in the lists of ensualities in the two armies. The figures received from Saivador place the Guatemalan loss in killed alone at 1,000, and the figures received from disatemals place the Guatemalan loss in killed and weamed at 1,000. Against this is the loss for killed and weamed at 1,000. Against this is the loss for saivador of 50 killed and 180 wounded. As there was no difference in the armament of the opposing forces, or figure of the troops of Sarries, the infrarence in the armament of the opposing forces, or figure of the troops of Sarries, the infrarence in the figure of the troops of Sarries, the infrarence in the figure of the troops of Sarries, the infrarence in the figure of the troops of Sarries, the infrarence in the figure of the troops of the troops of Sarries, the infrarence in the figure of the troops of Sarries, the infrarence in the figure of the troops of Sarries, the infrarence in the same of the sarries of the same of the sa

Dan Lament Appreciated.

From the Boston Gerald.

The freeigent has lately remarked that he never knew but one ladingeneable man, and that he

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

'To conductors: Annual pase No. 180, in favor of the

liberty of access to Catholic children detained in the

We publish in another column a full report of

was a spirited contest for the Naval Agency at Washington between Mr. Listhioum and Mr. Lathrop. On the day when the appointment was to be decided Mr. Linthieum eailed at the White House, and was cordiaily congratulated by the President as the successful candidate.

He then went to the Navy Department to inquire about his commission, and was astounded to learn there that Mr. Lathrop had been appointed. Returning quickly to the White House, he told the President of his surprise. Gen. Taylor was as much embarrassed as his disappointed friend. He rubbed his forehead and repeated, "Linthieum, Lathrop—Lathrop, Linthicum," Finally he said: "Mr. Linthieum, I must have been mistaken about your appointment, but I know I voted for you."

This incident occurred five and thirty years ago. Things are done differently in these days. The whole tendency is to concentrate power in the hands of the President, especially when he is a man of strong will, Gen. Grant went to the extreme in this respect. The successor whom he placed in the White House, by backing a monstrous fraud with force, was the weak instrument of a foul conspiracy, and was in the hands of John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, and others who had acquired coutrol by its consummation. Hayes was more concerned about the salary of the office than about the Presidency.

Garilold was another example of feeble and ican Minister at Rio would be serviceable to the scheme. Governor Janvis cannot stand in this relation to SECOR ROBERON'S pet contractor without compromising his position before the ountry and bringing reproach on the Admin-

It seems funny that any Democrat should wish to turn Samuel J. RANDALL out of the party; but the effort is useless. Mr. RANDALL'S Democracy is essential clear, and lasting. Besides, if he were to be expelled, with all the voters who rally around him, what hope would there be of carrying another national election? A great deal of nonsense finds its way into ome of the newspapers.

A valued correspondent submits the follow-

"Sin: Your paper of to-day says: 'It goes without saying that the club,' &c. Will you please explain what it is that goes, where it goes to, why it goes without eaying, and what it probably would have said if it had "I am not a learned or a polite man, and it looks to me

ike fashionable slang; but it has not the merit of com-

mon slang expressiveness. Our correspondent is right. "It goes without saying" is a phrase translated from the French, and it is not English. It seems that it sometimes gets into THE SUN in spite of all watchfulness; but if we should eatch a man at it,

We are pleased to hear that the complaint rom which the Hon, HENRY WATTERSON has recently been suffering was only sore eyes. We had feared it might be sore head.

we would shoot him on the spot.

"Our MARY," as Miss Anderson is affectionately termed by Americans in London, was entertained at luncheon yesterday by Lord and Lady GRANVILLE at their city establishment in Carlton House Terrace. A very distinguished and there can be no question that the star-eyed comported herself with dignified and fascinating simplicity. Miss Andersonis nothing if not charming, and during her stay in London she has done great honor to herself and her art. Both she and Mr. Lowell will be greatly missed when they turn homeward.

Even irreligious people sometimes feel the force of the expression. What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and lose his

### THE DEMOCRATS AND THE PRESIDENT. The Course of Senator Eustis Approved.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At last To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-OFF AVAILABLE was are glad to see that one man has the courage to attack and expose an Administration of which so much was hoped, and of which so much is expected. For twenty-five years the Democrate have been in the background, politically speaking, and have been obliged to stand aside and see the greatest frauds perpetrated by

ported by the good will of almost every one. Repub cans and Democrats; and how has he behaved toward the multitudes who voted for him and placed him where he now is? From a standpoint of common sense he is not by his actions a true Democrat, and, taking and taking and vantage of the much-talked-of civil service reform, he has left the Democrata practically where they were.

Mr. Cleveland comes from New York which has left the democrata practically where they were.

Anderson's matrimonial intentions. may be excused for having a tender spot in his heart for the gents belonging to that order, but it is hardly fair to allow that tender spot to influence him in all his ap-pointments. Mr. Cleveland forgets that until he was ctions recently he has proved that he is no statesman and that this power so suddenly thrown into his hand

actions and object to his nonsensical ideas of reform State reformatories. It requires an effort to realize that in America, of all lands in the world, legislation should be required at this time of the day to secure this elewere intrusted with high positions before he was eve BALTIMORS, May 1.

## WOR IRRR.

### Three Democratic Candidates. From the Boonville Weekly Advocate.

At the present moment three men stand F. Bayard, brilliant diplomat and pure stateman, and Samuel J. Randall, that Saul among his Democratic brethren. With suy of the three we can easily win. Is is too far ahead to predict who the nominee will be. We ope he will be a Democrat of the strictest sect. "" Hebrew of the Hebrews," Such an one he the Ho Samuel Jackson Randall of Pennsylvania. The St. Jos arette recognises that fact when it says:

Guestis recognizes that fact when it says:

"The heart which sipplied the life's blood to the arteries of the Conventior which cominated Cleveland arteries of the Conventior which cominated Cleveland took care that Watterson's shibboleth only should be eliminated from it altogether. It was to be a national platform. Knowing that the battleground was to be in New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Connecticut, Randall took care that the Democratic coldiers should not be forced into the fight with heither guns nor ammunition. The result was last November, victory—a victory so precious in its effects as to renew at a breath the youth of the Democratic party, and make the American Union once more clean and beautiful before the throne of the Constitution and the laws. The Speakership in the say of the time to fool away on that. What the Democracy needs most now is his leadership during cleveland's Administration, and then his name to head the Presidential ticket in 1868."

## President Cleveland to a Great Man.

From the Chicago Times. It is beginning to dawn upon that portion of the public whose political perversity has heretofore blinded it to that fact, that Presiden; Cleveland is a great man. It is now admitted in Washington that he is a bigger man than any of his Cabinet officers, and every day brings forth fresh proofs of an ability far su-perior to that with which the public generally has been disposed to credit him. His Cabinet advisers are redisposed to credit him. His Cabinet advisers are reported to be continually surprised at new evidences of
his breadth of mind, wide information, strong grasp of
every question calling for consideration, and remarkabie executive force. He has already shown an amount
of intellectual force that easily places him at the head
of the Administration in fact as well as in name, and
that gives the lie to the Republican organs in this respect as emphatically as his Administration thus far
stamps as false their other assertion that he would
have do not him to be a surprise the still service.

#### Delaware-An Error Corrected. From the Wilmington Morning News.

THE SUM is in error in thinking that the Delaware Legislature is in existence which will cleat a United States Senator in place of Senator Gray in 1887. That Legislature will not be elected until November, 1866. The probabilities are that when elected it will be subservient to any desire that Mr. Sayard may entertain at that time to return to his old seat in the Senate; but this will not be so if it can be prevented by the Repre-sentative in Congress from this district, Mr. Charles B Lors, whose popularity an ardent admirer has perma-mently linked to the hills of the Brandywise and the roar ing rocks of the Appoquinimink. Mr. Lore has reason to say to Mr. Bayard, in the words of the old play, "I owe you one." and he will doubtless try to pay the debt.

A Magwamp Gotte From the Boston Berald. We guess that Hubert O. Thompson will not

## TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL

Poul Air Purnished at Great Expense-Im-ALBANY, May 5 .- Able a man as Henry Bergh is, he seems utterly unable to compre

nend a joke. Senator Otis, one of the most tener-hearted of men, witnessed the passage of the bill against deer hounding, the other day in the Senate, with an amendment permitting that practice in Suffolk for ten days in October. The amendment was by Assemblyman Haw-kins. Asked to explain why hounding should be permitted in his county, he explained that he had seen in a Long Island paper a statement that the deer there are so tame that a farmer recently killed one with an axe. It was in that broadly jocular spirit that he answered the jests of his colleagues, and some of the fun crept into THE SUN. Henry Bergh took every word of it in sober earnest, and has written the humane Senator an indignant letter that almost made his hair ourl, repeating his badinage and commenting upon it as if the unpardonable

word of it in sober earnest, and has written the humane Senator as Indignant letter that almost made his hair ourl, repeating his badinage and commenting upon it as if the unpardonable sin were committed by him. It will not do, it seems, even to lock about animals where Henry Bergh can hear it.

Before the Legislature quits its marble halls it had better do something to render them habitable and asic. They are not so to-day. In the cellar are trevive boilors so badly constructed that, even run as they are at half pressure, they are liable to blow up, kill those who work around them, and perhaps seriously damage the building. They are arranged close to one another, and firemen in the holds of Havana steamers do not have a worse time than the poor fellows, who have to stand, stripped almost to the buff, between the fires. Even if they were fit for use, the cellar would be no place for them. The vast cavern beneath the building is divided into square chambers, so appointed with flues and air shafts that the hot or cold air stored in them is forced through all the upper halls and rooms. The system would be admirable if the collar were left as it was designed to be; but these rooms are now stored with coal brought in at a window and carted from one to four city blocks at a cost of \$5 a ton to store it and half as much to get rid of the ashes. The money thus wasted would help build the engine bouse and coal sheds which the thoughtful and capable superintendent, Mr. Charles B. Andrews, and, in fact, all who have investigated the subject, think should be built at a little distance from the Capitol on the side hill, where property is cheap. As it is, soal dust, einders, and vast volumes of carbonic acid gas are daily and sonstantly forced into all the rooms of the building, coating the desks and chairs with grimy powder, running the valuable tomes in the State library, and giving all who remain any length of time in the building nauses and headswhich the thoughtful and capable to desire the new of the provides for an ex the salary of the office than about the Presidency.

Garfield was another example of feeble and fickle purpose, who, with a long experience in public affairs and with superior talents of a certain order, was wholly unequal to Executive responsibility. Blains dominated in the Administration while the late President lived, and it was not his fault that he did not continue to rule under Arthur. Long before the death of Garfield Blaine sought to install At 'ur in the Presidency under the "disability" clause of the Constitution. That overture was firmly repulsed, and its rejection led to the bitter feeling between Blaine and Arthur which no generosity on the part of the latter has ever mollified in the former.

There is little probability that any member of the Cabinet, or all the "shinet combined, will direct the action of air. Cleveland. He stands atternly for the Executive authority, after being satisfied that it may be rightfully exercised. Any attempt to restrain it would signally fall.

lican candidate for the Presidency. The Evening Journal gives a table of the delegates apportioned according to Blaine's vote. It shows
that the next Republican State Convention
will be composed of 506 delegates, or nine more
than the Utica Convention of last year. The
districts in the aggregate have gained 20 delegates and lost 11, the net increase being 9. The
Fourteenth New York district polled for Blaine
2.250 votes—1.500 plus 750—so that one more
ballot would have entitled it to another delegate. Cities will be the largest gainers, New
York securing 6 additional delegates, Rochester 2. Buffalo 2. Brooklyn 1, and Albany 1.
Utica loses 2. The Third Rensselaer district,
including Greenbush, loses a delegate, while
Columbia, Delaware, Orange, and Otsego each
gain 1 and Monigomery gains 2.

#### THE NEW STREPLECHASE TRACK. Beauties of the Grounds and of the Cinb

Swept by a steady breeze from the ocean and studded with sweet-scented cedar, the new race course of the Rockaway Steeplechase Association spread out to the eye at Cedarburst. L. I., yesterday a prospect that was notably picturesque and pleasing. Lovers of

notably picturesque and pleasing. Lovers of steeplechasing and owners of noted racers shot down by rail from town in the morning to inspect the varied features of the pretty grounds. President John D. Cheever traversed the track and explained its fine points, and then exhibited the manifold conveniences of the big club house.

A grand stand, in which 1,200 spectators can sit in comfort and watch the races in the face of the constant breeze from Great South Bay and the ocean, commands a perfect view of the course. The course itself combines an outer track of one mile and a quarter, an inner track a short mile in length, and polo grounds. The first races will be run over it next Saturday. The Meadow Brook, Essex County, and Rocksway Hunting clubs have united in making entries to insure the success of the day.

When the lovers of steeplechasing and the owners of racers had viewed everything to be seen they drank success to the new course and then went out in a body and watched F. Gray Griswold, master of the bunting hounds, superintend the feeding of the supple-limbed dogs.

The Enleavel Course of Saturday and the supple-limbed dogs.

# The Episcopal Centennial Celebration.

NEW BRUNSWICE. May 5.-The centennial auniversary of the organization of the Episcopal Church in New Jersey was celebrated here to-day, and was attended by Bishops Scarborough and Star-key and upward of four hundred clerical and lay delegates. On May 11 and 12, 1784, a meeting was delegates. On May 11 and 12, 1784, a meeting was held at Christ Church to consider the condition of the widow's fund at which the first action was taken to ward forming a collective body of the Episcopai Church in the United States. The limitediate result was that the diocese of New Jersey was formed, and later that of Northern New Jewey was formed, and later that of Northern New Jewey was formed, and later that of Northern New Jewey was formed, and later that of Sorthern New Jewey was formed at 11, with an historical sermon by the Revort W. C. Garrison of Cambon Mail, Luncheon was afterward seven in Recreation Hall, which was tastefully decorated. Addresses by visiting clergymen followed. This afterward was tastefully decorated addresses were delivered in Recreation Hall, which was tastefully decorated. Addresses were delivered in Recreation Hall by Bilshop State and Scarborough, by Sishop Whitehead of Pittshurg, and by the Rev. Dr. Tifany, representing Bishop Potter.

After a musical service in Chris., Church the Convention, which will last two days, was formally opened by Bishop Scarborough. our chaplains paid for their services in the workhouses, and we hardly understand the older injustice which would keep the priest out of the workhouse and the rereligious liberty is at length likely to be crowned with success, and we congratulate them upon the brave per-statency with which they defied defeat year after year

## Appeinted to Federal Offices. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- The President to-day

appointed Stuart Taylor to be Naval Officer of Customs Ban Francisco, and William D. H. Hunter to be Collect of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Indiana. Joseph Mimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistica, has resigned at the request of Secretary Manning. William P. Switzler of Missouri, who was recently appointed this clerk of the Bureau, has been appointed to succeed him. It is said that J. N. Whitney, who was removed from the office of clief clerk and succeeded by Mr. Switzler, will be restored to that office.

The Attorney-General has appointed N. T. N. Robinson of Louisians to be law olerk of the Department of Justice, vice A. R. Dutton, resigned. Mr. Robinson was formerly private secretary to Senator Jonas, and at one time held the office of clerk to the special henate countiles appointed to investigate the Mississippi River improvements. Mr. Dutton resigned some time ago, to take effect May 4, and a singular coolnicidence is that he died on the day his resignation took effect. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistic

## 83 Lost During the Treasury Count.

A face once seen or a name once beard is never forgotten by Dan Lamoni, and in this way he aids the President greatly, who has a poor memory for names and but limited political acquaintance. A good story has just leaked out in which the President and Dan figure in a humorous light. It seems that not long age delegations of the warring Olio factions, the Mossbacks and the Kida as they respectfully call seeh other, were in the Kida as they respectfully call seeh other, were in the Kida as they respectfully call seeh other, which each other and obtain patronage. One day a large appearing man entered the Executive Chambler and approached the President.

"His name is Smith from Toledo, and he's a Kid," hurriedly whispered Dan.
"How do you do, Mr. Smith!" said the President, in his friendly manner, and with the familiarity that to an onlocker would beloken an old acquaintance. "How are the good people of Toledo, and [with a knowing amile] Mrs. Smith and child are doing well, i Frust!"

Why, Mr. President, "stammered the visitor," I'm Why, Mr. President, "stammered the visitor," I'm the President apologized for the mistake, and begged of Dan to speak more distingtly in the future. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- While the count of the noney in the silver storage vault of the Treasury money in the silver storage valit of the Treasury was in progress a bag containing \$1,000 in standard silver dollars became unfastened in some way, and a number of coins relied out on the floor of the vanit. It was supposed that all were recovered, but on proving the contents of the bag it was found to be given in the contents of the bag it was found to be given in the continues of the bag it was found under some of the bags with which the vanit is diled, and which are yet to be examined.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Appointments. WASHINGTON, May 5.—Secretary Whitney will appoint no foremen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard until after the examination required by the regulations. When the Board is appointed, which will be soon, those who are ambitious can appear before it; biff under no circumstances will appointments be made before the first of July, as there is no money to pay men, the limited appropriations having run out.

#### Charleston is a Capital Again. CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 5 .- An informal re-

ception was given the State officers this morning by a parade of the cadets of the Kanawha Military Institute and 2,000 citizens. The officers were welcomed back by Mayor Suyder in a short speech. Great rejoicing cities among the people here upon the return of the seat of government, which was taken from them in 1875.

#### John Roach's Belphin. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Secretary Whitney and

A Meverse for Woman Suffrage. BORTON, May 5.—The House of Representa-tives this afternoon refused a third reading to the bil extending to women the right of municipal suffrage.

### IS BLINT'S STORY TRUE?

Contradicts Both Maggie Morris and Crewiey-Crewiey's Ball \$15,000,

Recorder Smyth said in the General Sessions yesterday that, in his opinion, evidence enough had been produced on Maggie Morris's charge of assault against Police Sergeant Crow-

ley to show cause for Crowley's Indictment. "But however helnous," he said, "is such a charge against a policeman of one of the higher grades, swern to protect the lives, persons, and property of the people of New York, there can be no doubt that, while awaiting trial, the de-fendant is entitled to admission to ball. There is also no doubt that this is a case of such an extraordinary nature, in view of the position and other considerations, particularly as the penalty, upon conviction, is fixed at imprison-

and other considerations, particularly as the penalty, upon conviction, is fixed at imprisonment in State prison for from ten to twenty years, that ball should be fixed at an unusually high figure. My decision is that the defendant be required to give that in \$15,000."

Crowley's counsel at once set about finding a bondsman for him. At the hour of closing the District Attorney's office no bondsman had presented himself.

William Blint, the alleged accomplice of Sergeant Crowley, said in the Tombs yesterday;

"When I am called to tostify in court I intend to tell the whole truth regardless of everybody. I had only been bartender in Standard Hall about eight weeks, but I have lived long enough in that ward to know that Growley has a good deal of influence there. I knew that if I did not do as he ordered me ho would have kept me constantly in trouble. He has a bigger political pull in that ward than algood many better known men. When he came down the stairs with Maggie Morris that night and ordered me to unlock the door of the billiard room I didn't hesitate a moment. If the girl had objected I might have remonstrated, but she seemed to be perfectly willing to go with him. People often come down that way to get a drink quietly, and so I saw nothing strange in his doing so. Crowley told me to bring in a glass of sarsaparilla and a drink of whiskey, and I did so, I did not mix anything with the sarsaparilla. As I was leaving the room the girl asked me to send her friend Celia. Joyce down, but Crowley said; 'Don't you trouble about sending her Irlend down; you just go out, and lock that door after you.' I obeyed him in this as I had in everything else. I remained near by all the time Crowley and the girl were in the room, and if there had been any cries or struggling in there I should certainly have heard it, but everything was perfectly quiet.

"After a while, Frank B. Lemaire, a friend of others." Finally, they all came down stairs with Crowley, began sarching for her with a lot of others.

perfectly quiet.

"After a while, Frank B. Lemaire, a friend of Maggie's, who saw her going down stairs with Crowley, began searching for her with a lot of others. Finally, they all came down stairs and threatened to break in the door of the room where Crowley and the girl were. I told them they had better not, and that if they wanted the door opened they would have to send for a policeman to open it. Somebody went out for a policeman, and then I went into the room and told Crowley that the girl's friends were making a good deal of trouble and that he had better get out. He asked mo if I could open the front door, and when I said I could he ordered me to do so, and followed me out with the girl. Maggie didn't say a word, but came out with Crowley peacoably. When the door was opened both of them went out. The girl remained standing on the stoop and Crowley walked away toward Rutgers street. Shortly after that Roundsman Walsh came in and looked all around and then arrested me. I had been in a cell in the station house about an hour when Crowley came around and the down that everything would be tion house about an hour when Crowley came around and told me that everything would be all right. 'Billy, I'll fix things all right for you in the morning,' he said. 'The charge against you is only drunk and disorderly.'

## SUNBEAMS.

-The current of Lake Erie has an effect Toledo than at Buffalo. -At Ash Ford, a station on the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, in northern Arisona, the water sup-ply is brought by rail a distance of sixty miles, and sold

-In the erection of new buildings last year

any other Western city, Minneapolis ranking second, St. Paul third, and St. Louis fourth. -Maurice Kingsley, son of Charles Kingsley, the English writer, is about to settle in New Haven

for the purpose of educating his children. He possesses a fortune, made in Colorado silver mines. -M. Lauth of Sèvres has, after ten years of experimentation, produced a porcelain far superior to the famous old Sevres. It will take all kinds of glazas, and is susceptible of the highest kinds of decorat

-The richest colored man in Philadelphia is John McKee, a real estate dealer, who is estimated to be worth between \$200,000 and \$300,000. There are two or hree others in the same city whose fortunes run up into

ble grain leather. The order for them came from Nash-ville, Tenn., and they are said to be intended for a mother and four daughters.

-A watchmaker in Milwaukee has trained a common canary bird to sing faultlessly "We won't go home 'till morning." As soon as the bird was born his education began, and by hearing this tune played to him hree or four times a day for eight months he acquired t perfectly; but there his acquirements end. He never

-At the Academy of Medicine in Ireland a description was recently given of a lioness in the Zoological Gardens who was found one morning to have eaten off six inches of her tail. In two more meals she had completely disposed of that appendage, and had commenced on her forepawa. The animal was destroyed "for fear she would eat herself up." The cause of the trouble was thought to be hysteria of a kind similar to that which causes women to bite their nails.

-A gentleman in Germantown, Pa. who was greatly annoyed by a colony of aparrows that had taken up their quarters in a mass of try covering one side of his house, got rid of them by a novel expedient. One day he purchased half a pound of red pepper, and, going up to the third story, opened the windows and affed the pepper down through the try. The alarm of the sparrows was evinced by the lasts with which they left their hiding places. Every bird took its departure,

and his premises are now lear of them. -Among the numerous presents received by the Emperor William on the occasion of his last birthday was a simple farthing of the year 1797, that being the year in which he was born. This curious presents had been sent by aganin living in one of the villages round Brunswick, who also wrote a letter congratulating the Emperor in the best language he could command on having reached so great an age. The other day, to his intense astonishment, this lucky youth received an acknowledgment from the Emperor in the shape of an autograph letter thanking him for his present, and, what was probably more valued, a twenty-mark piece, bearing the date of 1886.

-On the subject of color-blindness, a correspondent writes to the Pull Mail Gazette: "A very arga proportion of the cases of so called color-blindness is, I am convinced, due to ignorance, and, in confirma-tion of this opinion, there is the undoubted fact that if is rarely found in examination of female candidates. If color-bimdness is an organic defect of the visual apparatus, surely it ought to exist in somewhere about the same ratio in the male and female. I don't for a mo-ment deny the existence of genuine color-blindness; but I do contend that the genuine defect is a rare one. My suggestion is that instruction in colors and their names ought to form a distinct item in the curriculum of all

-The Prefecture of Marseilles has issued a voluminous report on last year's cholern visitation, pro-cusely illustrated with maps and plans. The leading physiciana taking up different departments of the subject, describe the introduction and progress of the epi-dessite, the measures adopted for withstanding it, and the results obtained. The infection is clearly traced to on. The aggregate number of deaths was 1 235 in July, 380 in August, 114 in September, and 45 in October, the total being 1.772. In 1866 there were 1,104; in 1865, 1,863; in 1855, 1,410; in 1854, 3,050; in 1849, 2,252; in 1837, 1,526; in 1835, 2,576, and in 1834, 860. It should be

berns in mind that the population has increased.

—Dickens has been much criticised for his apparent acceptance of the fact of spontaneous com-bustion, but Sir W. Gull lately testified to a surprising case before the committee of the House of Lords on inemperance. A large, bloated man, who was suffering rom difficulty of breathing and great distention of the venous system, died at Gny's Hospital. At the post mortem of the following day there was no sign of de-composition, and the hody was believed to be distended with gas. "When punctures were made into the skin," and Sir William, "and a lighted match applied, the gas which accaped burned with the ordinary fame of car-burstled hydrogen. As many as dozen of these mail

baretted bydrogen. As many as a dozen of these small